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9 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
10 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

11 REGAN VELASQUEZ,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 HSBC MORTGAGE SERVICES,
15 HOUSEKEY FINANCIAL
16 CORPORATION, FIDELITY NATIONAL
17 DEFAULT SOLUTIONS, and DOES 1-X,
Inclusive,

18 Defendants.

CASE NO.: 2:09-cv-00784-KJD-LRL

**ORDER GRANTING
DEFENDANTS HSBC MORTGAGE
SERVICES AND HOUSEKEY
FINANCIAL CORPORATION'S
MOTION TO DISMISS COMPLAINT
WITH FINDINGS OF FACT AND
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

19 On May 8, 2009, Defendants HSBC Mortgage Services ("HSBC") and Housekey
20 Financial Corporation ("Housekey") (collectively referred to as "Defendants"), filed their Motion
21 to Dismiss Plaintiff's Complaint with prejudice pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6), or, in the
22 alternative, for summary judgment under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56. Plaintiff failed to file any response
23 in opposition to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and on June 19, 2009, the Court issued a Minute
24 Order in Chambers ordering Defendants to submit a proposed order granting the Motion to
25 Dismiss with findings of fact and conclusions of law as well as language extinguishing any lis
26 pendens justified by the pending litigation. Therefore, having considered Defendants' Motion to
27 Dismiss, and for good cause appearing pursuant to FRCP 12(b)(6), this Court hereby enters the
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1 following Order granting Defendants' Motion to Dismiss with findings of fact and conclusions of
2 law and extinguishing the lis pendens filed in connection with this pending litigation.

3 **I. FINDINGS OF FACT**

4 In September of 2005, Plaintiff obtained an adjustable rate mortgage from unnamed third
5 party, "The Lending Group, Inc." ("Lending"), in the amount of \$302,000.00 to finance the
6 purchase of 7429 Costanoa Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89123, APN: 177-11-611-121 (the
7 "Property"), as reflected in a deed of trust recorded on October 4, 2005. Lending assigned the
8 Lending Deed of Trust to Household Finance Corporation as permitted by paragraph 20 of the
9 Linear Deed of Trust ("The Note or a partial interest in the Note (together with this Security
10 Instrument) can be sold one or more times without prior notice") and as reflected in the
11 Assignment of Deed of Trust recorded on December 30, 2008. Contrary to Plaintiff's allegations
12 in the Complaint, Defendant HSBC is not named in any deed of trust encumbering the Property.

13 The Lending Deed of Trust specifically provided that upon default the lender/beneficiary
14 possessed the right of acceleration and sale at a public trustee's sale in accordance with the terms
15 of the deed of trust and applicable law. Following Plaintiff's default on his loan obligations, a
16 Notice of Trustee Sale was recorded. On March 16, 2009, Plaintiff filed suit in the Eighth
17 Judicial District Court for Clark County, Nevada, in an apparent preemptive attempt to prevent a
18 foreclosure sale of the Property. The Complaint alleged the following claims for relief: which
19 included the following claims for relief: (1) Unfair Lending Practices Against All Defendants; (2)
20 Suitability; (3) Negligence; (4) Negligence Per Se; (5) Breach of Fiduciary Duty; (6) Negligent
21 Misrepresentation; (7) Breach of the Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing; and (8) Quiet
22 Title. After being served, Defendants removed to federal court based upon diversity jurisdiction.

23 **II. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

24 **a. Standard**

25 Nevada LR-7-2 provides in pertinent part that "[t]he failure of an opposing party to file
26 points and authorities in response to any motion shall constitute a consent to the granting of the
27 motion." However, failure to file an opposition to a motion to dismiss is not cause for automatic
28 dismissal. See *Ghazali v. Moran*, 46 F.3d 52, 53 (9th Cir. 1995). Before dismissing the action,

1 the district court is required to weigh (1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution; (2) the
2 court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice; (4) the public policy favoring
3 disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic sanctions. *Id.* (quoting
4 *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1423 (9th Cir. 1986)).

5 In this case, these factors weigh toward dismissal. The public's interest in expeditious
6 resolution of litigation, the court's need to manage its docket, and the lack of prejudice weigh in
7 favor of granting Defendants' Motion to Dismiss. Additionally, the motion itself has substantial
8 merit.

9 Rule 12(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides in pertinent part:

10 Every defense to a claim for relief in any pleading must be asserted
11 in the responsive pleading if one is required. But a party may assert
12 the following defenses by motion: ... (6) failure to state a claim
upon which relief can be granted;

13 The recent U.S. Supreme Court case of *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 127 S.Ct. 1955
14 (2007) (hereinafter "*Twombly*") clarified the standard for dismissal under Fed. R. Civ. P.
15 12(b)(6). For some time, Courts have denied motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim upon
16 which relief may be granted unless the moving party shows, beyond a doubt, that plaintiff can
17 prove no set of facts in support of the claim that would entitle plaintiff to relief. This standard
18 was first articulated by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Connolly v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 45-46 (1957).
19 However, this standard was recently expressly abolished in *Twombly*, wherein the Court
20 announced "there is no need to pile up further citations to show that Connolly's 'no set of facts'
21 language has been questioned, criticized, and explained away long enough." *Twombly*, 127 S.Ct.
22 1955, 1969 (2007).

23 Under *Twombly*, "a plaintiff's obligation to provide the grounds of his entitlement for
24 relief requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of the
25 cause of action will not do." *Id.* at 1964-65 citing *Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286 (1986).
26 To survive a motion to dismiss, "factual allegations must be enough to raise the right to relief
27 above the speculative level." *Id.* at 1965. Courts considering a motion to dismiss should not
28 allow defective pleadings to waste judicial resources. The *Twombly* court stressed this policy

1 stating “this basic deficiency should be exposed at the point of minimum expenditure of time and
 2 money by the parties and the court.” *Id.* at 1966. In the case at hand, Plaintiff’s allegations do
 3 not state a claim for relief against Defendants, and the claims included in the Complaint fail as a
 4 matter of law.

5 **b. Plaintiff Failed To State A Claim For Relief Against Defendants**

6 i. Plaintiff’s Claim for Unfair Lending Practices Fails as a Matter of Law

7 Plaintiff has failed to articulate an actionable claim for “unfair lending practices.”
 8 According to Plaintiff, an unspecified “Defendant” engaged in an “unfair lending practice” in
 9 violation of NRS 598D. *See* Compl. at ¶ 13. However, Plaintiff has failed to allege any facts that
 10 support a foundation for relief under NRS Chapter 598D. The Complaint states that “Defendants
 11 knowingly or intentionally misrepresented made this loan to Plaintiff without determining, using
 12 reasonable means or mechanism, that the Plaintiff had the ability to repay the loans.” *Id.* at ¶ 14.
 13 Plaintiff’s claim for relief against HSBC and Housekey must be dismissed as neither defendant
 14 originated the loan at issue in this case. In addition, Plaintiff has relied upon language that was
 15 not in effect when Plaintiff agreed to obtain financing in September 2005. Under the pre-
 16 amendment version of NRS Chapter 598D, Plaintiff’s loan is a purchase-money mortgage
 17 securing the Plaintiff’s home.

18 *1. Defendants did not make a “home loan” to Plaintiffs*

19 Lending originated the home loan at issue, and neither HSBC nor Housekey had any part
 20 of the loan that is the subject of the Complaint and, therefore, Plaintiff has failed to state a claim
 21 upon which relief may granted as to these Defendants. Nonetheless, Plaintiff seeks relief for
 22 conduct alleged to have occurred in connection with the making of a “home loan” as defined
 23 under NRS Chapter 598D.100(1)(b). Notwithstanding Plaintiff’s generalized allegations and
 24 unspecified references to “Defendants,” Housekey merely assumed its interest as a trustee under
 25 the First Deed of Trust on December 22, 2008, almost 3 years after Plaintiffs obtained a “home
 26 loan” within the meaning of NRS Chapter 598D. Defendant HSBC played no part as either
 27 beneficiary or trustee. Plaintiff has not alleged, and cannot allege, that Defendants HSBC or
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Housekey “[k]nowingly or intentionally ma[d]e a home loan” in violation of NRS Chapter 598D. Plaintiffs’ claims for unfair lending must be dismissed as to HSBC and Housekey.

2. *Plaintiff Relies Incorrectly on NRS Chapter 598D as Amended in 2007*

Plaintiff’s unfair lending claim must be dismissed because in September 2005 Plaintiff did not obtain a non-purchase money loan secured by his primary residence. The Nevada Legislature adopted Assembly Bill 440 during the 2007 session which amended NRS Chapter 598D, effective October 1, 2007, to redefine the scope of “home loan[s]” subject to its provisions. *See* A.B. 440, Section 2, 2007 Stat. Nev. 2846, 2007 Sess. (Nev. 2007) (“AB 440”). The definition of “home loan” in the pre-amendment version of NRS 598D.040 was as follows:

a consumer credit transaction that is secured by a mortgage loan which involves real property located within this State and constitutes a mortgage under § 152 of the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act of 1994, 15 U.S.C. § 1602(aa) {“HOEPA”}, and the regulations adopted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System {the “Federal Reserve”} pursuant thereto, including, without limitation, 12 C.F.R. § 226.32.

In other words, the pre-amendment version of NRS Chapter 598D regulated only those home loans subject to regulation under HOEPA. The Federal Reserve has described such loans as

closed-end, non-purchase money mortgages secured by a consumer’s principal dwelling (other than a reverse mortgage) where either: (a) The APR at consummation will exceed the yield on Treasury securities of comparable maturity by more than 8 percentage points for first-lien loans, or 10 percentage points for subordinate-lien loans; or (b) the total points and fees payable by the consumer at or before closing exceed the greater of 8 percent of the total loan amount, or \$547 for 2007 (adjusted annually).

Truth in Lending; Final Rule, 73 Fed. Reg. 44522, 44527, n.20 (Jul. 30, 2008). *See also* 15 U.S.C. § 1602(aa); 12 C.F.R. § 226.32.

The statute as amended lacks any clear references to its retroactive application. Absent any clear legislative intent to the contrary, the amended language of NRS Section 598D.110(1)(b) does not apply to the loan that Plaintiffs obtained in May 2006.

The unfair lending claim should be dismissed because Plaintiff has failed to make any allegations that he obtained a loan in September 2005 that was a “home loan” within the meaning of NRS Chapter 598D as in effect at the time of financing. As admitted by Plaintiff, the Deed of

1 Trust secured loan proceeds used to finance the purchase of the Property. *See* Compl. ¶ 8. On
 2 this basis alone, the unfair lending claim must be dismissed because the home loan relating to the
 3 Property is not subject to NRS Chapter 598D as in effect at the time of the financing.

4 Plaintiff's Complaint, furthermore, does not allege conduct constituting an unfair lending
 5 practice. Among the various amendments set forth in AB 440, the Nevada Legislature removed
 6 an element from the definition of unfair lending practices in NRS Section 598D.100(1)(b). Prior
 7 to October 1, 2007, NRS 598D.100(1)(b) stated that "[i]t is an unfair lending practice for a lender
 8 to...[k]nowingly or intentionally make a home loan, to a borrower based solely upon the equity of
 9 the borrower in the home property and without determining that the borrower has the ability to
 10 repay the home loan from other assets, including, without limitation, income." (Emphasis
 11 added.) Plaintiffs fail to properly plead the elements of unfair lending practices based upon the
 12 pre-October 2007 version of the statute. In particular, the Complaint lacks any allegations that
 13 any Defendant extended credit to Plaintiff based solely upon the equity in the Property.

14 ii. Plaintiff's Suitability Claim is Inapplicable

15 Notwithstanding the fact that none of the Defendants acted as the original lender in this
 16 case, Plaintiff's suitability theory has long been rejected in the securities setting in the Ninth
 17 Circuit, and has no applicability here. The suitability claim must be dismissed.

18 When securities dealers recommend the purchase of a security, they are required to have
 19 "reasonable grounds for believing that the recommendation is suitable for such customer upon the
 20 basis of the facts, if any, disclosed by such customer as to his other security holdings and as to his
 21 financial situation and needs." FINRA Manual, NASD Rule 2310, available at:
 22 http://finra.complinet.com/en/display/display_main.html?rbid=2403&element_id=3637. In the
 23 past, plaintiffs have utilized this rule as a basis for bringing a cause of action for "suitability" or
 24 "unsuitability". *See* Eunice A. Eichelberger, J.D., Annotation: Private federal right of action
 25 against brokerage firm for violation of Exchange or Dealer Association Rule, 54 ALR. 11 (1981)
 26 ("Eichelberger Annotation"). However, the Ninth Circuit, and many other jurisdictions, has held
 27 that a purported violation of this rule does not confer a private cause of action. *See Wells v Blythe*
 28 *& Co.*, 351 F Supp 999 (N.D.Cal. 1972); *see also* Eichelberger Annotation.

1 Plaintiff's purported claim, grounded in the securities context and the rules for purchase of
 2 securities, is inapplicable in the context of a real estate lending relationship and, moreover, the
 3 suitability theory, in any event, does not create a private right of action. This claim is therefore
 4 dismissed.

5 iii. Plaintiff Fails To State A Claim For Negligence

6 Plaintiff must allege, to sufficiently plead a negligence claim, that (1) Defendants owed
 7 Plaintiff a duty of care, (2) that Defendants breached that duty, (3) that the breach was the legal
 8 and proximate cause of Plaintiff's injury, and (4) that the Plaintiff suffered damages. *See*
 9 *Hammerstein v. Jean Dev. West*, 111 Nev. 1471, 1475, 907 P.2d 975, 977 (1995).

10 1. *Defendants owed no duty of care giving rise to Plaintiff's claims*

11 Plaintiff alleges that Defendants owed Plaintiffs (i) a duty to place Plaintiff's interests
 12 above the Defendants, (ii) a duty to deal honestly with Plaintiff, (iii) a duty to deal "directly" with
 13 Plaintiff and (iv) a duty to deal "accurately" with Plaintiff. *See* Compl. at ¶ 19 (second).

14 Even assuming that Defendants had acted in any part during the original financing of the
 15 Property, a financial institution does not owe a duty of care to a borrower when the lender's
 16 involvement in the loan transaction does not exceed the scope of its conventional role as a lender
 17 of money. *See Nymark v. Heart Fed. Sav. & Loan Assn.*, 231 Cal.App.3d 1089, 1096, 283 Cal.
 18 Rptr. 53, 56 (1991). The lender is under no duty to ensure the success of the borrower's
 19 investment. *See Wagner*, 101 Cal. App.3d 27, 34, 161 Cal. Rptr. 516, 521 (1980). "Liability to a
 20 borrower for negligence arises only when the lender 'actively participates' in the financed
 21 enterprise 'beyond the domain of the usual money lender.'" *Id.* at 35, 161 Cal. Rptr. at 521
 22 (*quoting Connor v. Great Western Sav. & Loan Assn.*, 69 Cal.2d 850, 864, 73 Cal. Rptr. 369, 376
 23 (1968)).

24 Plaintiff's Complaint cannot claim that any of the Defendants were actively involved in
 25 the success of the financed enterprise – the Property. While Plaintiff alleges that HSBC financed
 26 the purchase of the Property, the recorded documents reveal that it was an entirely unrelated, and
 27 unnamed lender that completed the transaction. The allegations against the remaining Defendants
 28 are similarly without merit, and in no way create any of the duties Plaintiff identifies in the

1 Complaint. Plaintiff's negligence cause of action must be dismissed because the alleged duties do
 2 not exist under the law and the alleged facts do not establish a foundation for any duties
 3 recognized under the law.

4 2. *Plaintiff's claims are barred by the economic loss doctrine*

5 Even if Plaintiff could properly plead the elements of a negligence cause of action, this
 6 claim is barred by the economic loss doctrine, which precludes recovery in tort for purely
 7 economic losses arising out of the breach of the contract. *See Calloway v. City of Reno*, 116 Nev.
 8 250, 993 P.2d 1259 (2000). Recovery for negligence in a contract dispute is barred by the
 9 economic loss doctrine. This Court has recognized that Nevada's economic loss doctrine would
 10 apply in the lender-borrower context. *See Yerington Ford, Inc. v. General Motors Acceptance*
 11 *Corp.*, 359 F. Supp.2d 1075, 1090 (D.Nev. 2004) ("Nevada applies the economic loss doctrine to
 12 bar recovery in tort for purely monetary harm in product liability and negligence cases unrelated
 13 to product liability.") (compiling cases) (*overruled on other grounds sub. nom. Giles v. General*
 14 *Motors Acceptance Corp.*, 494 F.3d 865 (2007)). The economic loss doctrine bars Plaintiff's
 15 negligence claim, requiring the dismissal of Plaintiff's negligence claim.

16 iv. Plaintiff's Claim For Negligence Per Se Fails As A Matter Of Law

17 1. *Plaintiff failed to adequately plead her negligence per se claim*

18 Plaintiff's Complaint fails to provide a factual basis supporting his claim for relief under a
 19 negligence per se theory. Rather, after reciting, without factual support and analysis, the elements
 20 necessary to demonstrate that a statute creates a negligence per se claim, Plaintiff asserts that
 21 "[t]he Defendants violated the Statutes and Codes enumerated at NRS 645B.460 *et seq.* and
 22 598D.100 *et seq.* and Federal Regulations such as RESPA and Truth in Lending, etc." *See*
 23 *Compl.* at ¶ 23.

24 Plaintiff failed to state a negligence per se claim because he does not identify which
 25 statutes the individual Defendants allegedly breached. Plaintiff vaguely couches conclusions as
 26 allegations that Defendants breached various statutory schemes. Even though Plaintiff alleges
 27 "Defendants violated NRS 645B.460 *et seq.*, NRS 598D.100 *et seq.*, and Federal Regulations
 28 such as RESPA, Truth in Lending, etc.," she fails to identify which specific provisions

Defendants allegedly violated. Plaintiff's failure to identify specific statutory violations is fatal to her negligence per se claim. *See Holler v. Cinemark USA, Inc.*, 185 F. Supp.2d 1242, 1243-44 (D. Kan. 2002) ("Notice pleading requirements suggest that plaintiff must plead the specific statute on which he bases his claim for negligence per se.") (add'l citations omitted).

2. *Chapter 645B of Nevada Revised Statutes does not apply to Defendants*

Even if Plaintiff is not required to allege specifically which statutes have been violated and how, Chapter 645B does not apply to Defendants. The provisions of Chapter 645B do not apply to:

Any person doing business under the laws of this State, any other state or the United States relating to banks, savings banks, trust companies, savings and loan associations, consumer finance companies, industrial loan companies, credit unions, thrift companies or insurance companies, including, without limitation, a subsidiary or a holding company of such a bank, company, association or union.

NRS 645B.016(1).

Had Plaintiff properly pleaded a negligence per se claim, relief would nevertheless be unavailable because Defendants cannot be held liable for a claim under the provisions of NRS 645B.460 *et seq.* *See* Compl. at ¶ 22.

3. *Plaintiff's Truth in Lending Allegations are time barred*

Under the federal Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1601, *et seq.* ("TILA"), actions for damages may only be brought "within one year from the date of the occurrence of the violation." 15 U.S.C. § 1640(e). Plaintiff financed through Lending in 2005, more than one year ago, *see* Exhibits B and C, which is the time at which Lending would have been required to provide all the applicable TILA disclosures. As Lending is not a party to this action and none of the Defendants were involved with the original loan transaction, this claim is dismissed.

4. *The Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act does not create a private cause of action*

Plaintiff cannot bring a claim under the provisions of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, 12 U.S.C. §§ 2601, *et seq.* ("RESPA"), because it does not create a private cause of action for failure to comply with its terms. *See Collins v. FMHA-USDA*, 105 F.3d 1366, 1368

(11th Cir. 1997) (finding no private cause of action under 12 U.S.C. § 2604 -- requiring that information booklets and good-faith estimate of charges for specific settlement services be provided)(*cited in Sturm v. People's Trust and Sav. Bank*, 713 N.W. 2d 1 (Iowa 2006) (finding no private cause of action under 12 U.S.C. § 2603 – requiring use and disclosure of “HUD-1” form)); *Louisiana v. Litton Mortgage Co.*, 50 F.3d 1298, 1301-02 (5th Cir. 1995) (finding no private right of action under 12 U.S.C. § 2609 -- limitation on advance deposit requirements); *Allison v. Liberty Sav.*, 695 F.2d 1086, 1089 (7th Cir. 1982) (finding no private right of action under 12 U.S.C. § 2609); *Bloom v. Martin*, 865 F. Supp. 1377, 1385 (N.D. Cal. 1994) (finding no private cause of action under 12 U.S.C. § 2603), *aff'd on other grounds*, 77 F.3d 318, 320-21 (9th Cir. 1996); *Campbell v. Machias Sav. Bank*, 865 F. Supp. 26, 31 (D. Me. 1994) (finding no implied cause of action under 12 U.S.C. § 2609); *Bergkamp v. N.Y. Guardian Mortgagee Corp.*, 667 F. Supp. 719, 723 (D. Mont. 1987) (finding no private cause of action under 12 U.S.C. § 2609)). .

v. Plaintiff's Breach of Fiduciary Duty Claim Fails to State a Claim

Plaintiff's fifth claim for relief is legally deficient. Plaintiff alleges that “Defendants were agents of Plaintiff or Defendants were compensated to work for or on behalf of Plaintiff to close the loan transactions . . . all of which gave rise to a fiduciary duty owed by Defendants to Plaintiff. . . .” *See* Compl. at ¶ 27.

Again, notwithstanding that none of the Defendants acted as original lender in this case, Plaintiff's allegation that Defendants owed Plaintiff a fiduciary duty has no basis in law. Although the Nevada Supreme Court has not ruled on the issue, this Court and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals have predicted that the Nevada Supreme Court would hold that a lender does not owe a fiduciary duty, as “an arms-length lender-borrower relationship is not fiduciary in nature, absent exceptional circumstances.” *Yerington Ford, Inc. v. General Motors Acceptance Corp.*, 359 F. Supp. 2d 1075, 1090 (D.Nev. 2004) (*overruled on other grounds sub. nom. Giles v. General Motors Acceptance Corp.*, 494 F.3d 865 (2007)). The decisions in *Yerington Ford* and *Giles* are consistent with numerous holdings in other jurisdictions. *See Oaks Management Corp. v. Sup. Ct. of San Diego County*, 145 Cal.App.4th 453, 466, 51 Cal. Rptr. 561, 570 (2006) (“it is established that, absent special circumstances not present here, a loan transaction is at arms-length

and there is no fiduciary relationship between the borrower and lender.”) (*citations omitted*); *AM Cosmetics, Inc. v. Solomon*, 67 F.Supp.2d 312, 320 (S.D.N.Y. 1999); *Keys Jeep Eagle, Inc. v. Chrysler Corp.*, 897 F. Supp. 1437, 1443 (S.D. Fla. 1995); *G.E. Capital Mortg. Services, Inc. v. Pinnacle Mortg.*, 897 F. Supp. 854, 863 (E.D. Pa. 1995) (“Ordinarily, a lender does not owe a fiduciary duty to a borrower.”); *Stewart v. Machias Sav. Bank*, 762 A.2d 44, 46 (Me. 2000).

Plaintiff’s failure and inability to allege exceptional circumstances requiring the imposition of a fiduciary duty supports the dismissal of Plaintiff’s fifth cause of action.

vi. Plaintiff’s Negligent Misrepresentation Claim Is Not Plead With Requisite Particularity

Plaintiff’s sixth claim for relief allege that Defendants committed negligent and intentional misrepresentation. These causes of action are dismissed because Plaintiff failed to plead fraud with particularity as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 9(b).

“In alleging fraud or mistake, a party must state with particularity the circumstances constituting fraud or mistake.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b). Claims of intentional and negligent misrepresentation must be pled with particularity. *See Glen Holly Entertainment, Inc. v. Tektronix, Inc.*, 100 F.Supp.2d 1086, 1093 (C.D. Cal. 1996) (“It is well established in the Ninth Circuit that both claims for fraud and negligent misrepresentation must meet Rule 9(b)’s particularity requirement.”). To satisfy the particularity requirement, the Complaint must plead with particularity “averments as to the time, the place, the identity of the parties involved, and the nature of the fraud or mistake.” *Incorp Services, Inc. v. Nevada State Corporate Network, Inc.*, 2008 WL 4527834, 2 (D. Nev. 2008) (*citing Brown v. Kellar*, 97 Nev. 582, 636 P.2d 874 (1981) and *Allwaste, Inc. v. Hecht*, 65 F.3d 1523 (9th Cir. 1995)).

The following allegations comprise the entirety of Plaintiff’s negligent misrepresentation/fraud claim:

Defendants, and each of them, had a duty to represent accurately, truthfully, and completely all the information to Plaintiff in a manner that the Plaintiff actually understood the content of the information so that Plaintiff could make and be responsible for the decision whether to refinance, if so, which loan to use to refinance, and the advantages and disadvantages of the various types of loans. The Defendants, and each of them, intentionally misrepresented the nature of the loans, that the Plaintiff needed a new mortgage,

1 that a new mortgage was suitable for Plaintiff, that a new mortgage
 2 was of a sub-prime nature was in Plaintiff's benefit, and other
 3 intentional misrepresentations which Plaintiffs relied upon
 4 informing their decision regarding the loan transactions. *See*
 5 Compl. at ¶ 31.

6 The allegations constituting Plaintiff misrepresentation claims fail to state the time, place,
 7 or the identity of the parties involved. Further, the nature of the fraud pled is, at best, in cursory
 8 statements that fall far short of the particularity standard required to survive a motion to dismiss.
 9 Plaintiff's sixth and seventh claims for relief are therefore dismissed.

10 vii. Plaintiff Fails To State A Claim For Breach of the Covenant of Good Faith
 11 and Fair Dealing

12 The crux of Plaintiff's breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing claim consists
 13 of the following allegation:

14 Each agreement between Defendants and Plaintiff required that the
 15 Defendants deal fairly and in good faith with Plaintiff and not seek
 16 to take an undue advantage of Plaintiff in his weakened bargaining
 17 position and with his lesser knowledge, skill, education, and ability
 18 regarding the loan transactions.

19 *See* Compl. at ¶ 41. These allegations do not support a claim for the breach of the covenant of
 20 good faith and do not acknowledge the fact that Defendants did not enter into any contracts with
 21 Plaintiff.

22 The implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing is implied in every contract. *See*
 23 *Hilton v. Butch Lewis Productions, Inc.*, 107 Nev. 226, 232, 808 P.2d 919, 923 (1991); *see also*
 24 *A.C. Shaw Construction v. Washoe County*, 105 Nev. 913, 914-15, 784 P.2d 9, 9-10 (1989). A
 25 breach of the covenant occurs "[w]here the terms of a contract are literally complied with but one
 26 party to the contract deliberately contravenes the intention and spirit of the contract..." *Hilton*,
 27 107 Nev. at 232, 808 P.2d at 922-23.

28 Plaintiff alleges Defendants took unfair advantage of Plaintiff, but, as explained above,
 Defendants do not owe Plaintiffs a fiduciary duty to act in Plaintiffs' best interest and never
 entered into any contractual relationship with Plaintiff. Plaintiff's claim regarding the alleged
 breach of the covenant is dismissed as there are no allegations stating how Defendants have

1 contravened the spirit of any contract, and the actual facts of the case show that Defendants have
2 not entered into any contract with Plaintiff.

3 viii. Plaintiff is not entitled to an order quieting title to the Property in his name
4 because they have not alleged any basis to set aside the foreclosure sale

5 In the eighth claim for relief, Plaintiff seeks an order from the Court quieting title to the
6 Property in his name. *See* Compl. at ¶ 47. The claim fails because (1) Plaintiff provides no basis
7 to set aside the foreclosure; and (2) Plaintiff has not tendered payment of the outstanding sums.

8 1. *Plaintiff does not allege that the foreclosure sale was conducted*
 improperly

9 Plaintiff requests an order quieting title to the Property in his name, but title is still in
10 Plaintiff's name, according to the Clark County Recorder's records. *See* Exhibit A. Therefore,
11 there is no foreclosure sale to set aside or unwind. However, in the event that a foreclosure sale
12 takes place, Plaintiff does not allege any basis for the Court to set aside the sale because the
13 Complaint does not claim that the sale was improperly conducted.

14 The defendants are properly authorized to conduct a foreclosure sale. The Deed of Trust
15 specifically granted HSBC the right to have the Property sold after Plaintiff's default, and NRS
16 107.080 specifically authorizes a trustee to exercise a power of sale. See Ex. B; NRS 107.080.
17 After the Plaintiff defaulted, the acting trustee provided the applicable notices and conducted the
18 sale pursuant to such notices. A trustee's sale made pursuant to NRS 107.080 may be voided
19 only if the trustee did not substantially comply with such statutory provisions. NRS
20 107.080(5)(a).

21 The Complaint does not include any allegations that even suggest that the defendants did
22 not substantially comply with the provisions of NRS 107.080. In compliance with NRS 107.080,
23 a Notice of Trustee's Sale was recorded after default. *See* Ex. D. In the absence of any
24 allegations suggesting that the trustee did not follow the proper statutory procedure, Plaintiff has
25 not asserted any basis to set aside any foreclosure as improper and has no basis to make any claim
26 to quiet title.

NRS 14.010 states, in part, that in an action effecting the title or possession of real property, the plaintiff shall record with the recorder of the county in which the property is situated, a notice of the pendency of the action, containing the names of the parties, the object of the action and a description of the property. *Id.* 14.010(1).

ORDER

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT Plaintiff's Complaint against Defendants be **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE.**

IT IS SO ORDERED.

[Handwritten signature]

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